CARD.-HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS .- The man-CARD.—HYATT'S PATENT LANGUAGE.

Infacture of the above serticle, heretofore conducted at No. 120
West Broadway, has been transferred to No. 5 Worthest., near
Hadson. The property on West Broadway will be sold at auction on the 24th inst., the subscriber having made arrangements
to settle and invest his capital in Kansas.

THE BUSINESS
will be conducted by his brother. Theodore Hyatt, in connection with others, in Hyatt, Connection with others, in Hyatt, Connection to the subscriber of the series in New-York are authorized to manufacture
these lights. The "prismatics," and other inferior imitations,
are in violation of my patents, and the suits which have been
are in violation of my patents, and the suits which have been
commenced against infringers will be prosecuted with energy.

THADDEUS HYATT.

PRIZE CARPETS .- Only medal awarded for Carpets by the American Institute at the Crystal Palace was for those beautiful Tapestry Ingrains exhibited by Hiram Anderson, who is now opening superb English Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels and floor Oil Cloths for Spring trade. No 99 howers.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA EXTRA a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a St. wing Machines with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbing machines now before the public. I. M. SLAGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sent to the latter of the public of the public of the public of the state of the

being imposed upon by any fore the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZER fore the public. I. M. SINGER & CO. So GAZER for the public of the publi PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WA-TERS Modern Improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found only at No. 338 Broadway. PIANOS and MELODEONS to rent and rent allowed on purchase; for asle on monthly pay-ments. Second-hand PIANOS from \$50 to \$150; MELODEONS,

to \$135.

HORACE WATERS'S PIANO-FORLES are of full, rich and tone, and powerful."

[Masical Review.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
For sale at reduced prices by
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
BROADWAY, corner of Houseonst, New York.
HOYEL ACCOMMODATIONS On the EUROPEAN PLAN
Of on the American Plan, at option—42 per Dan
Steam heat throughout.
Sidney Korm

LOOK OUT

In another part of this paper,
In the Dry Goods column.
W. J. F. Datt.Ev & Co.,
Nos. 6:1 and 633 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
AT CLAVERACK, NEW YORK,
Three Miles from Hudson.
Board and Tuttion, \$112 a year.
Make and Female. Term Opens April 17.
C. H. Gardser, A. M., Principal.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS AND BRONCHITIS .-Shows's Broxenial Tracenses, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the scalative and soothing effect to the mucous liming of the windpipe into the Bronchii aliays the Pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in Coughs, Colds and the various Turoat affec-tions to which public speakers and singers are liable. Sold by all druggiets.

CLOVER SEED-TIMOTHY SEED.

1,600 bushels.
For sale by
S. D. CROSEY, No. 92 and 94 Broad-st. DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES .- ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-proof Defiance Locks and Cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below

RUPTURE.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH 4c Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Cone Thiuss. Refer-onces as to its superiority. Professors Valentine Mott, Wit-LAND PARKER and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 a. no. to 9 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2) Maiden-lane, New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS .- No medicine in the BRANDRETH S PHLES.—No medicine in the world can at all compare to them in this, that they may be taken at any time, night or day, before, or after, or with dinner or support. When the eyes are yellow, when the head achieve when the stomach or the bowels are out of order, one single dose of four or five Pills will benefit beyond the power of words to describe. Beware of counterfeits. All Pills with No. 211 Broadway on the side label are counterfeit. Purchase at the principal office, No. 43 Brandreth Building; Nos. 415 and 417 Broadway. Price 25 cents a box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- The finest family medicine In the world, and are recommended by all who suffer from dis-cases of the Liver and Stomach, as they never fall to cure these diseases. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62jc., and \$1 per box.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY.

WIGS—HAIR-DYE — WIGS. — BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Touress have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1857.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than, Tuesday of each week.

A Wicked Honx-Beward Offered.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In publishing the account of the rencounter between J. T. Rogers and Robert Rogers in THE TRIB-UNE of the 29th ult., you have, by the villainy of some wretch, been made the vehicle of one of the most foul and malicious slanders upon two of our most worthy, peaceable and prominent citizens. The whole story had not the shadow of truth—ne collision of the kind cocurred. Their relations to each other are now, as they ever have been, of the most amicable character; and the idea that either of them could be guilty of the crimes with which they are charged, and with which they are represented to have charged each other, or that they could, under any aggravation, use deadly weapons, is preposterous and absurd. The story was doubtless concected and imposed upon you for the purpose of gratifying some feeling of revenge and hate.

The publication of it is the more disastrous because these gentlemen have a very wide acquaintance, and because your cotemporaries will publish your article and not notice the refutation. I write this merely as a fellow-citizen, to deny every statement of the facts alleged, and to vindicate their characters where they may not be personally known from such wanton as saults. In order that there may be no evasion of responsibility please publish this over my own signature.

Respectfully yours. GEO. E. HOGG. Brownsville, Pa., Feb. 6, 1857.

We give this prominent place to Mr. Hogg's letter, not merely to correct the wrong report to which he refers, for that has been done already. but to say that we will pay a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the discovery of the secondrel who wrote the letter to THE TRIBUNE in which that report was originally set on foot; this reward to be paid on the conviction of the guilty party by any court having jurisdiction of the

In SENATE yesterday, Mr. Gwin from California qualified and took his seat. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to pay Massachusetts \$227,000, being the balance due that State for disbursements during the war of 1812. The bill was referred. Mr. Fish asked information concerning franking public docu-

In the House, about fifty river and harbor bills from the Senate were reported and referred to the whole House. The Tariff was then discussed in

Our readers must not be deterred by an unattractive title from a perusal of the amusing article of our correspondent "Grimstone," on Judicial Reports. Many true things are said in jest, and we are not sure but it is the most effectual way of reaching abuses. The learned Judges and reporters, whose labors are handled so uncremoniously by him, will hardly take umbrage at such and all the stocks and loans we can manufac-

good-patured criticism; and perhaps, like authors on publishing a second edition, will quietly head friendly suggestions, and take advantage of them to amend errors in future. As to newspaper reporting, we concur in the views of "Grimstone," that there is an evil which ought to be remedied, but what the remedy should be, it is difficult to say.

The Common Council, without consulting the Mayor, a few days since passed resolutions almost unanimously recommending the removal of the Quarantine. Last night Mayor Wood saw fit to return them with his veto, based upon the ground that the resolutions compliment the Health Officer for doing his duty, which compliment Mr. Wood thinks ought to have been censure, and further-that he (the Mayor) believes the removal intended to benefit land owners. For such reasons as these Mr. Wood opposes this most necessary measure.

Our readers will be pained to learn that the favorable accounts in regard to Dr. Kane's hearth are contradicted by dispatches received by Judge Kane (the Explorer's father) from Havana. Judge Kane's information is such as to give reason to fear that his son is no longer living.

Perhaps a more extraordinary advertisement never appeared in any journal than that occupying a large portion of our sixth page this morning, in which Dr. Benjamin Hardinge conspicuously aunounces his alleged gres; discovery for the liquification of quartz rock; the extraction of the last particle of gold or other precious metal which that rock may contain; and for the holding of that hitherto solid rock in the form of a liquid in casks and hegsheads ready to be turned back into rock again as it is reeded, thus affording a new material for building cheaper than brick and beautiful as precious stones. Such are some of the features of this surprising announcement, which as our readers will not fail to notice, is fortified by the certificates of respectable chemists and metallurgists. For our part, we confess that we have perused these statements with emotions of wonder; and we frankly declare our opinion that if the allegations and promises now brought ferward shall be fully sustained by the future experience of the world, even the enthusiastic eloquence with which Dr. Hardinge himself now contemplates his discovery will seem pale and feeble beside the universal applause and honor with which humanity will hereafter regard not only the thing itsetf but its immortal author.

On this head, of course, we do not regard ourselves as competent to judge, nor do we presume to express any conclusion either one way or the other. Dr. Hardinge may be mistaken as to the value of his process, or he may not. All that we desire now to say is, that it is published on his own responsibility, and not on ours. There is one thing, how ever, which leads us to place confidence in his view of the case; and that is the intelligence displayed in respect of the medium and the manner of bringing the matter to the notice of the public.

Much alarm being felt, both in and out of Con gress, at the probable accumulation of public money, various schemes, managed by very disinterested parties, are now on foot, looking to the depletion of the Treasury. For years the Government has hoarded up the precious metals, somewhat after the fashion of East Indian sovereignsdespetism and sham democracy having an equally "hely horror" of public and private credit. Now, however, the horror has taken another direction-the heard having become too large to be convenient. It is, therefore, proposed to lend the people's gold to the several States, to be, like the similar losn of 1837, repaid at doomsday, or somewhat later. Will such a measure, however, benefit the condition of the people? Will it make money cheaper? Yes, says the Wall-street specupator. No, say we. Its only effect must be that of sconer beggaring both the Government and the people.

According to the Treasury estimates, there are in the country about \$250,000,000 of gold, of which little more than a fifth is in the banks-leaving little short of \$200,000,000 to be found elsewhere, The heards vary commonly from twenty to twenty-five millions—leaving probably \$175,000,000 to be sought among the people. Where, however, are these numerous and boasted millions? This, to us, seems an important question, yet it never seems to have entered the mind of the wonderful financier who manufactures the tables which Secretary Guthrie, unhappily for his future reputation, spreads before the world. Where are these millions ? In use? That they certainly are not. That the gold and silver in actual use does not exceed one dollar per head of the population, our readers may readily be satisfied. How much does he who now reads this paper commonly have in use? Is it more than one dollar for each member of his family? It may at times reach two, three, or five, but, on the average, is it more than one? Having satisfied himself on this head, let him look around him, among the farmers of New-England, who use one-dollar notes, and among the working-men of this and other cities, and see if he can find an average of even 50 cents per head. Let him look among the farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin, and see if their average of money in actual use is any more. Let him, then, look to the three and a half millions of Southern blacks, and see if they have even as much as one dime in use. Turning next to their masters-men who sell bales of cotton through factors, and buy bales of cotton goods from factors-and see if their average will exceed even half a dime per head of their enormous families. Next, let him find how much money is used by the "crackers," and other 'poor whites" of the South, and see if he can find 25 cents per head. Having completed his estimate, let him determine if he can find even 75 cents per head for the population, and if we are not very lib eral in allowing for each a dollar. To avoid cavil, however, we will make it \$50,000,000, or nearly two dollars per head-being at least twice the quantity that is in actual use.

There still remains, however, more than \$120,-000 000. Where are they? Hourded by the people, in imitation of the Government, and to an extent six times exceeding the Treasury hoards. Why are they hoarded? Because no man among us has any confidence in the future. Every man who reads this paper knows and feels that a crisis is impending and that it becomes from day to day more imminen -and every one that can do so prepares himself for it. Let them, each and all, look around and see how much gold and silver is hoarded in their immediate neighborhoods; let them then reflect, that for every dollar that is known there are ten that are no known, and they will find a clue to this \$120,000, 000, of which our Treasury table manufacturers make so great account. Let them next inquire why they are hearded, and the reply will be, "I have no confidence in stocks, lands, houses, nor anything else, except money. It takes all the gold ture to keep things straight, even for the moment. Our foreign debt requires \$20,000,000 for interest alone. Our people are eaten up by usurers, and the money-lenders can afford to go abroad. Our expenditure in Europe is \$30,000,000 a year. The end of this must soon arrive, and I propose to keep all my means ready for buying cheaply at sheriff's sales. My father did so in 1819, and he doubled his money. I did so in 1842, and doubled my money. I mean to do so at the next Free-Trade crash; and, that I may be ready for it. I must keep my money loose. Free Trade times are good for speculators, however bad they may be for those who work. Poor wretches! They are to be pitied. They toil and labor, but we always eat them up at last-taking their houses, mills and furnaces in return for the little money we let them

The want of confidence is unive sal, and it increases from week to week. Why? Because every day increases our dependence on Europe for articles of strict necessity. Scarcely a week clapses that does not bring an account of the destruction of one, two or three mills of various kinds: but who builds or rebuilds mills? Nobody! Our population is increasing at the rate of almost a million a year, but our means of clothing them are decreasing and not increasing. Going into the shops, the spectacle that everywhere meets our eyes is that of the substitution of foreign commodities for the domestic ones that recently were there; and why? Because our own people are being destroyed by the necessity they are under of paying usurious interest. Men who pay from two to five per cent per month-as is the case with the smaller manufacturers-cannot compete with others who borrow at little more than that per year.

Why is money so dear? Because it is everywhere being hoarded. Because, if the Treasury statements are true, there are more than \$100, 000,000, if not even \$150,000,000, in private hoards-lying there as useless as wou'd be a similar weight of pebble-stones. How is money to be cheapened? How are our mechanics, our men of business, to be relieved from the fearful operation that is now eating out their very vitals? By a restoration of confidence that will bring out the vast sums now hoarded, and make them active. Will that result from the adoption of measures of the kind now agitated in Congress? Let us see.

It is proposed to refund all the duties that have been paid on railroad iron. The passage of that bill affording promise for the passage of a future similar one, every road contractor will, of course, prefer foreign iron to domestic. The money disgorged by the Treasury will go abroad to purchase iron, and our own mills will be closed. Will that increase confidence? Will that diminish the private hoards? It is, however, proposed to do away altogether with the duty on railroad iron. Let it be done, and rolling mills, furnaces and mines will everywhere be closed, and then we shall have to go abroad for the whole of the 180,000 tuns now made at home -thus causing an augmentation of the foreign price to the extent of £2 per tun on 300,000 tans; and with the effect that is here exhibited, 180,000 tuns now made at home would cost, at the present price abroad, about \$7,000,000. Add to this \$10 per tun on 330,000 tuns, \$3,300,000, and we have a total of \$10,300,000. Here is an addition to our present enormous imports of no less than \$10,000,000. How are they to be paid? By gold, stocks and bonds. Will that increase confidence? Will that diminish the private hoards? On the contrary, for every dollar withdrawn from the public heard, five will be added to the private heards. Money may not, for the moment, be much drawn on call loans, but working men will find the rate of interest increase from day to day.

The Committee of Ways and Means seek to reduce the revenue by reducing duties on many articles, both raw and manufactured. Will the passage of their bill increase confidence? Will it bring out the money that is now secreted? Not a dollar of it. Every man who reads the law will see that it must increase importation, and increase the drain of gold; and every one will seek most anxiously to keep his funds loose, so as to be ready for the crash

We are assured that the free admission of raw materials will cause the building of mills, but it is the merest fallacy ever suggested by men old enough to know better. Who can build mills with money at 15, 18 or 20 per cent per annum? Who will build them when stock in the best mills of the country is selling at half its cost? Who will build furnaces or rolling mills? Let each reader answer the question for himself. Would he build a mill, or a urnace, with the feeling he has, that a crisis is impending which must sweep away every man who is at all in debt, and close the mills and furnaces of those who are not? If he would not, why should others do it? What he would do, would be to lock up his money in a safe, or lend it out to be repaid at the shortest notice. Short loans are now the rule; and for the reason that there exists none of the confidence which leads to the making of long

The system of the Government looks to the destruction of credit and the expulsion of the precious metals. Seeking, as it does, the contraction of the currency in both directions, it affords little cause for surprise that it has always tended to raise the price of money-thus enriching those already rich at the expense of those who are poor. Twenty years since we closed our mills, and had a large surplus revenue. To ease the Treasury, it was distributed, and then five years later the Government was begging for money, and the people begging for food. Now, we close our mills, and find the same result-a large surplus to be again distributed. Like causes producing like effects, we may safely look to see the Government again begging for money, and the people again begging for

The Wind and the Sun once argued upon the question which could soonest make the traveler throw aside his cloak. The Wind raged, but the more it did so, the more the traveler would not part with the cloak. The Sun next tried the experiment and the effect was speedily seen in the casting aside of both cloak and cost. For twenty years, the party now in power has been engaged in playing Wind-seeking to compel the people to use gold when they preferred bank-notes. The first attempt resulted in a universal use of shinplasters, and such is like to be the result of the present one. Could it not be persuaded for a time to play Sun? The Whig party did so in 1842, and the effect was seen in the disgerging of all the hoarded money. and the immediate employment of all the people. Could Mr. Buchanan and his friends but be induced to repeat the experiment, the effect would at once be seen in a reduction of the price of money to the legal rate. But so long as they shall continue to

public one can be decreased, and that the only effect of all their present efforts in that direction will be a precipitation of the crisis whose occurrence is now so universally expected.

The great Senatorial fraud perpetrated by the Sham Democratic Representatives and Senators of Indiana is of such a patent description that it requires a great deal of hardihood to defend it. The medical journals mention a new disease which they call "the bronze," and which manifests itself in an unusual brassiness in the color of the countenance. We noticed last Fall symptoms of this complaint in Mr. Buchanau's especial organ, The Pennsylvanian and we must say that it has been dreadfully, and we fear suicidally aggravated, by the attempt of Fitch and Bright to sneak surreptitiously through the windows of the Senate Chamber, and by the kind desire of the Administration newspapers to help them through the narrow spertures. We will try to condense the special pleading of The Pennsylvanian into as narrow a compass as possible:

1. The Legislature of Indiana consists of one hundred Members of the House and fifty Members of the State Senste. Of this one hundred and fifty Members, eighty-six Members were present in the Joint Convention, an overwhelming majority of the whole number.

2. The record shows that there were present twenty six out of the fifty Senators and eighty-two out of the hundred Representatives.

3. No sooner had the twenty-six Democrats left the Senate to join the House in Convention, than the remaining twenty-four Republicans took up certain consaining twenty-four Republicans took up certain con-

senate to join the House in Convention, than the remaining twenty-four Republicans took up certain contested seats, ousted the Democrats and put in Republicans, and thus made a mejority of the Senate. And
this is followed by the theory that all the votes of a
Senator prima facie entitled to a seat are legal.

4. The Pennsylvanian indulges in some gammon
about the case of Mr. Harlan of Iowa, which we will
dispose of in due order.

Now, we propose to state the facts in regard to

the matter, and by a very plain tale not only to put down The Pennsylvanian, but to hoist it by its own

I. Will that journal be kind enough to state, for the purposes of history, when the Senate agreed with the House to go into Joint Convention for the election of United States Senators or any other officers? How did the Democrats get into Joint Convention at all? True, the presiding officer of the Senate, upon his own mere motion, was wont, in opposition to repeated votes of the body, to vacate his chair, and, with his minority tail of Senators at his heels, to go to the Representatives' Hall, and there, from time to time, to hold what he was facetiously pleased to style "a Joint Convention," adjourning it to such days as he thought proper, without motion or vote. Before the acts of this Convention are defended, let it be shown first to have had at any time a legal existence.

II. While these sham Conventions were going on, a majority of the Senate, with all its elective officers-Secretary and his assistants, and Sergeantat-Arms-remained in the Senate Chamber.

III. As to "ousting Democrats and putting in Republicans," we will give the facts: The seat of Woods (Sham Democrat) was contested on the ground that he had accepted a State office of emolument, and had drawn its salary-thus vacating his Senatorial position. The Committee had reported against him, but he insisted on voting in his own case; while his political friends would repeatedly prevent a quorum of two-thirds to stave off the adoption of the ordinary legislative rule preventing such indecent and unparliamentary voting by a contested member to save his own seat. The Repub licans, to expedite public business, abandoned the rule. At one time, however, while the farce of " Joint Convention" was enacting at one end of the Capitol-this was not the occasion upon which United States Senators were elected-a quorum of the Senate being presumed to be present, as the journal states no fact indicating anything to the contrary, that body adopted the report of its Committee, and turned Mr. Woods out of a seat to which he had clearly no right. Twice has the Senate since that time, by a full rote of the body, decided that he was not legally a member, and the Secretary has refused to call his name; and yet the Lieutenant-Governor takes the responsibility of still recognizing him, and of calling upon him to vote after the Secretary has concluded the roll.

IV. The Pennsylvanian has been humbugged by a false telegraphic dispatch stating that 26 Senat were present at the election of United States Senators. Now, from the testimony presented by Judge Trumbull in the Senate, the protest of 35 Representatives, sworn to by two of them, it is apparent that only 24 Senators out of 50 were present. This fact is confirmed by the report in the official State paper, the organ of Mr. Bright, and is not denied by these Senatorial pretenders. One Senator refused to vote, but was in the "Convention" as a spectator, while included in the 23 Senators who voted for Fitch and Bright was this very Woods, who had already been kicked out by the Senate, and whom the President had been instructed not to call. This is what The Pennsylvanian calls a majority of the Indiana Senate. Mr. Harlan was unseated because a majority of the Iowa Senators were not present at his election. We commend the Administration side of the National Senate to a careful consideration of its own rule.

-The Union also comes to the rescue. It has heard, with its exceedingly long ears, that certain Buchanan Judges have indorsed the election of Fitch and Bright, and demurely trusts that the Judiciary Committee will give "careful consideration" to "those who are the peculiar guardians of "the Constitution of the State." We beg leave, as gently as possible, to remind The Union that the Supreme Judges of Iowa, "the peculiar guardians "of the Constitution of the State," gave a forma and deliberate opinion in favor of the legality of Mr. Harlan's election-which the Judiciary Committee "carefully considered" and decided to be of no consequence.

We will very briefly recapitulate the facts in this extraordinary case. No Joint Convention has ever been agreed upon by the two branches of the Indiana Legislature. The first Begus Convention which met was presided over by a minority Senator who, without motion or vote, arbitrarily adjourned it for three weeks. During this interval, the Senate on its part, adopted, by a majority of seven, a protest sgainst the legality of the so called Convention. That protest, sworn to by the Secretaries of the Senate, and further attested by the autographs of 27 out of 50 Senators, is new in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. A second time the bogus Convention was adjourned by the President without motion or vote. On the third meeting, without resolution, he instructed the Convention to proceed to the election of United States Senstors. When the vote was taken a quorum of neither House was present; there were only 62 representatives in attendance (not 82 as The Pennsylvanian asserts), which was five less than a quorum of the House, and but 24 Senators, which was ten less than a quorum of the Senate. Now if the Harlan election was illegal when both branches had agreed play Wind, they may reet assured that the pri-vate heards will increase more rapidly than the of one branch at least and a majority of all the

members were present, we must submit that the Indiana election was infinitely more illegal.

The Pennsylvanian volunteers a dulcet puff of Dr. Fitch. "He has served in the popular branch "of Congress with great efficiency and with mark-"ed ability." "He is completely identified with the National Democracy." Is he, indeed? He wen his first seat in Congress by the following proof of his "identification with the National Democracy ":

"SIR: As there are a few who think you have no been quite definite enough on some of the questions in-volved in the present canvass, I wish you to answer the following questions, to wit:

the following questions, to wit:

"Ist. Will you, if elected, rote for the unconditional repeal of Slavery in the District of Columbia?

"2d. Will you vote for the abolition of the interState slave trade?

"3d. Will.

State slave trade?

"3d. Will you vote for the Wilmot Proviso being extended over the Territory of California and Now-Marco, and against any law authorizing slaves to be taken there as a proven."

taken there as property?

"Please answer the above questions yes or no. with-

Now read the the reply of the "National Democrat" aforesaid: "With pleasure I answer 'yes' to the above ques

Above all, the Doctor proceeded to say:

"Entertaining the view indicated in my answer above, I shall not only vote "Yes" on these measures, but if no older or abler member, whose influence would be greater than mine, introduces them into Congress, I shall do so massif if I have the honor of holding a seat there.

There is a "National Democrat" for you, in

whom is no guile-one who, upon his own book, promised to go in "joyfully" for measures of the most "incendiary" character! We do not suppose that his rattings, perjuries and general falsity of character have anything to de with a grave legal question; but as The Pennsylvanian reminds us that "he has served in the popular branch of Cengress," we suppose that it is perfectly fair to show by what a characteristic ladder he crawled into it.

We do not believe that a fraud more glaring than this which we have been considering was ever attempted. To prevent its consummation, we must have immediate action. The Indiana Legislature adjourns upon the 10th of March. Fitch and Bright must, we think, be eventually sent packing about their business; but if this is not done by the 10th the Governor of Indiana will, by appointment, send them back to keep the seats which they now claim. We do not think that he would have any legal right to do so, as the vacancy would not have actually occurred during a legislative recess; but he would doubtless attempt to exercise this authority, while there would be no Legislature in session to protest against the outrage.

Asia, for long, long centuries, has remained unchangeable in her dumbness. European reformers and reforms have shrunk from her, girdled as she is with conceit and haughtiness, interpenetrated with an apparently indestructible love of tradition. reaching back to the em when the race was first ereated. But it would now seem that the hour has already struck, or surely approaches, when the retrospective charm of the Orient will be broken, and evanesce before the conjurations of modern life gushing in from all sides. Asia Minor, and with it that part of the immense continent where Faith fixes the cradle of Humanity, where religion and civilization began, is now to receive back the full glow of the flame, the beacon of progress, which thousands of years ago was kindled there as a fee ble spark. After having made the round of the globe, civilization, developed by various races and many generations, during countless centuries, is to return and to evoke a new life where its prim tive focus seems to have been almost extinguished. But it is not a blood-stained dawn which is to announce the bold intrusion of the West into the East, The wonder-worker steam, changing physical dis tance, hurling dissevered nations into common unions, bringing mind and matter into a vigorous and almost relentless activity-steam is to course over the plains and valleys, and drive through the mountain passes of those spell-bound regions. From the Mediterranean down to India the iron gear of the West will be put on.

The chief result of the recent Eastern comme tion will be, not the galvanization of Turkey, or rather of Islamism and its Turkish followers-not to breathe into the Osmans a strong and independent life, but the transfermation of those domains of the Crescent into a world's thoroughfare, and thus to force the dreaming Asiatics to regard modern culture and its results. England, urged by her en terprising and speculating sims, is to cut through that part of Asia the shortest way to India, and thus to compensate for tarnished military glory by the force and activity of her capital.

The whole Turkish empire has been surveyed by

English engineers, to ascertain its capability for rais roads. Several are projected, and for some grants have already been made. The main trunk is that called the Euphrates River Railroad, to connect through other branches the Mediterranean with the Gulf of Persia. The Euphrates line will run from Seleucia or Orantes, to Bassora or the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab. With it will connect another North-Eastern branch, beginning at Scutari. This is to run through various mountainous defiles, along the valley of the River Sakaria, establishing central points at Angora, Cesarea, Adana, Alexandretta and Antioch. From Scutari to Alexandretta, the distance is about 700 miles. From Scutari, through all the above-mentioned points and junetures to Bassora, or the Turkish terminus, is about 1.750 miles, and as much from Bassora to India. On the European side of the Bosphorus other lines will extend, joining with those of Hungary and central Europe. And in this manner it will require a little more than three weeks to reach Bombay from Lon-

All these lines unite strategical with commercial uses, and have preëminently a military character. Almost all the surveyors are officers of various grades and arms in the English service. The Euphrates line is granted to an English general other lines to colonels, and so forth. The moving mind as regards all these enterprises, so far as their strategical character is concerned, is Layard, the celebrated discoverer of the ruins of Nineveh, and as well known for his hatred to Russia. It would seem that England, schooled by her mighty antagonist, is about to imitate Russia by combining in railroads peaceful with warlike purposes.

The hatred and dread of Russian preponderance in Asia are therefore at the bottom of these railroad enterprises. Even according to the opinion of the less violent English politicians and their continental echoes, a terrible tornado is brewing. These politicians see approaching slowly but steadily the hour of the struggle for life or death, for supremacy over Asia, between those two gigantic European powers. For this end both-it is said-are laying down their railroads; for this end England surrounds and strengthens herself with alliances such as that of Austria. Russia, thrown upon her own resources looks within for strength, and is determined to elaborate her intrinsic opulence. But it often happens in this world, that events foreshadowed and foreto'd never come to pass, or take a wholly different turn from that set down for them by mundane wisdom. The accidental or unforescen generally plays a higher part on the stage of history than agents regularly arranged beforehand.

Doubtiess Asia is to be permeated with the infleences of modern civilization. But this may be accomplished without those destructive and bloody catastrophes contemplated by English and conti nental war-spouting politicians. Should these two powers divide Asia, nature seems already to have traced geographical lines of separation between them in mountain ranges uninterruptedly extending from the south of the Caspian Sea to the utmost eastern slopes of the Himalayas. With the dissemination of rational ideas on popular rights, and on war and its wastes and atrocities, we may look for new readings in human records regarding the settlement of national disputes, and the abatement of insane national hates and jealonsies: and hence there is no reason why Russia and England in their Asiatic extensions may not preceed without the folly of violent conflicts.

Our yesterday's paper contained an account of a furious Irish riot on Saturday, at Hudson City in New-Jersey, in which several persons were seriously wounded-one, it is pretty certain, fatally. Though it had its remote origin in an old clannish quarrel brought from Ireland, its immed ate impulse was purely American, to wit, the numerous wheekyshops which are invariably established on the outskirts of every Irish settlement, and under the influence of which the good-natured, industrious laborer of yesterday is converted into the furious, fighting savage of to-day, and perhaps to-morrow into a prisoner charged with the high crimes of riot and murder. All the accounts that we have seen agree in giving this origin of the fight, Saturday being payday, and a considerable portion of the money received by the laborers being disbursed in the grocshops. The legal remedies applied to these cases are

often almost as bad as the riot itself. They generally begin with a calling out of the military, was very often signalize their appearance on the field by shooting down a score or so of innocent persons; though we are happy to say that as to that the present case formed a fortunate exception, nobody, so far as is reported, having been killed by the military, and none of the militis-men having been shot by discharges from their own guns-an occurrence by no means unusual. In the matter, however, of making arrests, the old precedents were followed. Every man found wounded and stained with his own blood was seized upon at once as a guilty party, and marched off to jail. This evidence of guilt, however inconclusive, is too apt, according to our observation of such cases, to pass muster not merely with the militia who arrest, but with the jury who try. It is quite as likely, to say the least, that the parties found wounded and bloody were the parties set upon, and that whatever fighting they did was done purely in self-defense; and yet these Irish riots generally end in the conviction and punishment of a number of poor fellows upon the fact mainly, that in the fight they had got a beating. Nor is it Irish laborers alone who suffer. The neighboring inhabitants are thrown into a state of terror, and the employers of laborers suffer serious losses from the delay and interruption of their work.

All this might be saved if the Irishmen could be kept away from the grog shops or the grog shops from the Irishmen; and why is it not just as reasonable to exercise legal restraint to prevent a riot as

We find in The St. Louis Herald a statement of the results of the census taken during the last year in the State of Missouri. In the returns as published three counties, Clark, Clay, and De Kalb, are wanting; but a lowing them the same population as in 1850, the total population of the State in 856 was 926,000; but to this should be added six r eight thousand for the increase in the three counties that are wanting. The counties returned show a gain of 244,340 over the last census. The footings are: Whites, 782,064; Free Negroes, 2,835; Slaves, 100,817. Of the free negroes the greater number belong to St. Louis. To the total of Slaves some four thousand should be added for the three counties not returned. This would give an increase of about 17,000 in the last six years. In the ten years preceding it was about 30,000. The total increase in the population during the same period was about 300,000-so that the relative increase of slaves has somewhat diminished during the last six years. The following is given as the population of the prin-

cipal towns: 125,201 | Cape Girardesu | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...

Not only do we want a new Charter for this city. but we most painfully need Councilmen who know better than deliberately to violate organic law to gratify party feeling. Forty members of the Board of Councilmen are at this moment suilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to be impeached and forever debarred from holding office, whenever any citizen may think it worth while to call them to account. On Friday night a resolution to appoint committees to receive the Hon. D. C. Broderick was originated in the Board of Aldermen and adopted. Sent at once to the Councilmen, it was there adopted, in spite of protest and opposition by several members, by a vote of forty to eight. Now. the Charter of 1849, section 5, declares that " no act, resolution or ordinance which shall have passed one Board shall be acted upon by the other Board on the same day, unless by unanimous consent, except in case of invasion, insurrection or pestilence." Nothing can be more plain, and the members rushing that resolution through stand under the penalties of section 25 of the same act. which says: "Any officer of the City Government who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Charter shall be deemed guitty of a misdemesnor, and in addition to the penalties 'imposed by law [one year's imprisonment or \$250 fine, or both], shall forfeit his office and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding any office under the City Charter." Again, both Boards have voted that a certain

newspaper shall publish all proceedings, laws and advertisements for all branches of the City Government, at such prices as the proprietors usually charge-probably eight or ten cents a line. In this feat they succeeded in violating two well-known provisions of the charter: first, that all work done for the city exceeding \$250 in its total cost, shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder at public competition; second, that no member of the City Government shall be directly or indirectly interested in any work done or supplies furnished, payment for which comes from the public treasur he newspaper in question having the name of John